ears has been formed in England for the purpose apploring those regions of the globe where cotate and the control of the globe where cotate and the control of the globe where cotate and the cotate and the sascelation has lately been published, hording out the sascelation has lately been published, hording out a prospect of flattering success. To say nothing of a prospect of flattering success. To say nothing of a prospect of flattering success. To say nothing out the sask of the control of the same considers as factoring the same considers as factoring the same control of the present of the Equator, a territory which forms the present of the Equator, a territory which forms the present of the Equator, a territory which forms the present countries in which cotton has been and the control of the same countries in which cotton has been entirely and the same countries in which cotton has been entirely and the supply of all the markets in the world. I received myself a letter two months ago, from the head of one of the first banking houses in England, in which informs me that a hulf a million of bales of cotton beyond the supply of the last year, will be furnished by india. Later reports double that quantity. I know not why as much more may not be furnished from Chins. It is true that, though she grows vast quantities herself, she draws at present a small part of her consumption from India. But her climate under the same local conditions is identical with ours, she has redundance of lator; and with an effective demand, can no doubt furnish an unlimited quantity for execution. Large supplies are expected from Egypt, s redundance of lator; and with an effective demand, can no doubt furnish an unlimited quantity for excan no doubt furnish an unlimited quantity for expectation. Large supplies are expected from Egypt, where the reigning Prince has entered cordially into the views of the "Cutton-Supplying Association." The attention of the local Government of Syria has been called to the subject, and besids all the sources of supply in the Oli World, Australia contains a belt of territory admirably adapted to cotton and already actively engaged in its culture. In the meantime there is always on band in advance a season's stock of manufactuned article of general use, which, with the increased supply of the raw malerial from the East, will prevent any serious inconvenience from the failure of the Austrican crop of this year. It that failure of the Austrican crop of this year. East, will prevent any serious the failure of the American crop of this year. It the failure of the American crop of this year. It must be borne in mind also that, though the obstruction in the American market occurred too late to take full effect in Egypt and India the present year, Brazil, and South Africa, and Australia are on the other side of the line, and their planting season an energy six months behind ours. Should the South mawisely protract the war for the second year, all further dependence upon her will sease; be King Cetton will be as effectually dethroned as the Bo rbons and the Staarts; and Central America, the West Indies, Africa, Egypt, Syria, India, China, and Australia will feed the looms of the world, till our brebrea at the South shall return to their senses, and and Austrana win reed the fooms of the best senses, and be willing again to live under the Government, which their most intelligent statesmen, hast November, declared to be the beas and most beneficent which history gives us an account of. As American patriots, looking with an equal eye to the interests of the whole country, deel ing still the welfare of the South as sincerely 20 movn, we cannot but repret a result which will no doubt to some extent be permanent. But we must admit that the lesson was needed by our misguided fellow-citizers, and that the lasting welfare of the whole Union will be promoted, when they shall have awakened from the delorion, that the prosperity of the elvifized world depends upon their cotton croy.

In fact when we consider the influence on the public sentimest of the South of the extension of the control calcure, the permissions delusion just mentioned, and its effect in betraying that section of the country into this disestrous attempt to break up the Union, at the cost of a civil war of unexampled magnitude, we cannot

of a civil war of unexampled magnitude, we cannot evad the conclusion that it would have been better. world the conclusion that it would have been better, really better for he self and the world, that not a bale of cotton should ever have ripened within her limits, that that she should have acquired the fancied monopthat that she should have acquired the ranced monopoly of it. The events which are passing before our grasgive a sad significance to the remark of an ancient Eman author: "If we are willing to own the truth, it is the great plantations, which, having rained Italy, are now also running the provinces." †

Should Cotton succeed in the unhallowed effort to have you the Pulsar, it may be truly said that it would

Should Cotton succeed in the unmanowed enors to break up the Union, it may be truly said that it would have been a thousand times better that their husbandry like yours should have been exclusively devoted to the usual articles of agricultural produce, adapted to their climate, raised on farms of moderate dimensions, and cilled by the industrions and energetic hands of freemon in the majority of cases the proprietors of their own for-simple acres. This, and to the wholesale productive temples and applied to the wholesale productive temples are the proprietors of their own for-simple acres. mon, in the majority of case the proprietors their own fee-simple acres. This, and ro the wholesale product-ions of the tropical staples, is the kind of husbandry, which in all ages has been regarded as the basis of pub-lic prosperity, and the nurse of private virtue; whose benefits moralists have taught; whose praises poets have sung; and to which great and good men, famous captains and illustrious statesmen, tired of the conflicts of politics and war, have repaired as to a harbor of ref-

Besi les the deplorable influence of a supposed mosopoly of cotton, as the indirect cause of the present civil war, and, if that war should attain its object, the permanent disruption of the Union, which would imquestionably prove one of the greatest calamities that ever befel the civilized world, it will, in all human that ever befel the civilized world, it will, it all human probability, lead to another result, equally shocking to the public sentiment of the age—I mean the reopering of the African slave-trade. It is well known and freely admitted at the South, that a great change in public opinion has been gradually taking place in that part of the country, on all subjects relating to Slavery. Thirty years ago, it was habitually and generally spoken of as an evil entailed upon us by the parent country, of which it was now difficult, if not impossible, to rid ourselves; while the African slave-trade was as generally and as severely denounced at the South as the North. The law by which it is made piracy was passed under a Southern President and a Cabinet and Congress controlled by Southern influsees. But with the immense expansion of the cotton are, and the introduction of that of sugar, a great nge of public opinion, with respect both to Slavery the slave-trade, has taken place at the th. Slavery is now warmly claimed as corner-stone of the new Confederacy; and the only possible relation in which the two races trand to analy other with heaped to give their while can stand to each other, with benefit to either; while
the change with respect to the African lave-trade,
though not probably so decided and general, is in
murked and rapid progress. It is true the Confederate
Congress has prohibited this traffic. This was done
before Virginia or any other of the Border States had
Joined the Confederacy, and it was accompanied by
a law prohibiting the introduction of slaves
from States not belonging to it. Now the dopositic slave-trade is of immense importance to
Eastern Virginia, and proportionably to all the
Border States. It absorbs no small part of the
increase of their colored population, and in so doing,
beside the pecuniary return, it sustains the value
of the residue. One hundred slaves I was informed,
are duly sent to the South from Richmond. This numally sent to the South from Richmond. This num ber must, I think, be overstated, though given to me by a very intelligent citizen of that place. In this state of things the simultaneous prohibition of the first and the domestic slave-trade by the Confed-erale Congress was understood, and in substance de-sized, to be at the time, at once a threat and a bribe addressed to the Border States, and particularly to Virtuals, and on her unbapply, it produced its effect. But that the prohibition of the foreign slave-trade will be preserved in, should the revolted States succeed in be preserved in, should the revolted States succeed in quadrishing their independence, there is not the slightest probability. Some of the leaders of Secession are known to be in favor of reopening it. When successfully attempted last year, by lawless adventurers, they were effectually screened from justice; and the statute of the Confedente Government forbidding it was denounced at the sline of be passage by the leading press of South Carolina. While it is certainly true that, when the subject was last agitated, many intelligent persons in the Boulbern States opposed the introduction into the was last agraces, the introduction into them. States opposed the introduction into arry of the uncivilized natives of Africa, it is not arry of the uncertainty of the current of opinion is running raples. There is not the slight-interest of the current of the c sily in the opposite direction. There is not the slight-est reason to doubt that if the independence of the Southern Confederacy should be established, the sup-posed interest of the Cotton States will outweigh that posed interest of the Cotton States will outweigh that of Virginia, and the African slave-trade with all its horrors, against which the civilized nations of the earth, and the United States among the foremost, have been waging a concerted war for two generations, will be triumphantly reopened. Such being the case, I have no fear that the prospect of a tariff a little lower than that of the United States—the hope of inding a market for a few more bars of railroad iron, a few more bales of printed calico, than under the present duti-s—will win the sympathy of the great Powers of Europe for an insurrectionary Government which

Europe for an insurrectionary Government which chains to rest upon the institution of Slavery as its corner-stone, and which, beyond all question, will, stranged its first measures, reopen that traffic, which has been for sixty years pursued by the executions of the civilized world.

While we contemplate with the sternest disapprobation the conduct of the ambitious men, who are perventing the bounties showered by Providence on their bection of the Union, into the occasion for these frightful evils, and while we deeply sympathize with those of our loyal citizens in the seceding States, who are awept along and overwhelmed with the tide of rebelllon, iet us, my friends, search our hearts with the inquiry, whether, in this great crisis of our country's bottune, we ourselves have done and are doing the whole duty of good citizens and devoted patriots. Let those of you particularly engaged in the cultivation of the soil bear in mind, more than ever, the duty devolved upon you, as that part of the population, who are called upon to provide the daily bread of the rest. Duty, did I say? Regard it rather as your great privilego, that, in the mysterious economy of nature, the ausbandman is the immediate co-worker of Providence; and learn to look upon the soil, with its recreative bowers—the seed with its undeveloped garm of manifold increase—the elements of growth in earth, and water, and light, and air—as one vast system of manifold increase—the elements of growth in earth, and water, and light, and air—as one vast system of manifold increase—the elements of growth or earth, and water, and light, and air—as one vast system of manifold increase—the elements of growth in earth, and water, and light, and air—as one vast system of manifold increase—the elements of growth in earth, and water, and light, and air—as one vast system of manifold increase—the elements of growth in earth, and water, and light, and air—as one vast system of manifold increase—the elements of growth in earth, and water and look and the search and the

We have all looked with interest and pleasure on some noble factory, filled with ingenious machinery, constructed of metal, wood, and leather; wheels, and ratchets, and cams; motions direct, reciprocating, and eccentric; cylinders, and spindles, and looms, with all their springs, and strews, and bolts skilfully filted, and polished, and olid, and geared, above and beltow, from the foundation to the roof; the impatient stream idly breaking on the mighty turbine, all waiting for the controlling hand of man to move the lover, bid the great water-wheel commence its round, and start the entire system into life and action.

So, and with admiration increased by all the superiority of the works of God over the works of man, when we look on the wondrous and beautiful earth, with all its capacities for the supply of human wantthe varieties of soil—clay, and lime, and sand, in all their mixtures—curiching loams and marks—organic fertilizers, the bubbling spring, the irrigating stream—the sheltering wood and hill—the changing seasons—the strange circulation of vapor, and cloud, and rain—the sclar ray shooting from the upper sky, latent heat and electric fire pervading all creation—the marvelous structure of the vegetable world, seed, and root, and stalk, and leaf, and bud, and flower, and fruit, and grain, each after its kind, endless in form and quality, the food, the cordial, the medicine, the clothing of man, drawing each its peculiar nutriment from the same soil—we may regard them as forming together one vast system of machinery waiting for intelligent and industrious man to turn the furrow, and scatter the seed, and reap the harvest—and thus give their motion to the mystic spindles from which Nature draws out the fibers of vegetable life; and the beautiful looms where she we aves into the tissue of the year, for the comfort and the delight of her children, the gorgeous tints of she weaves into the tissue of the year, for the comfort and the delight of her children, the gorgeous tints of Spring and the golden fruits of Autumn.

THE LITTLEJOHN LIBEL SUIT

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE. The Evidence, Pleas, Charge, etc. DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY

SUBSTANTIAL DEFEAT OF THE PLAINTIFF.

This case (Littlejohn agt. Greeley), which has excited so much interest-more especially in the political community-was brought to an issue on Thursday of this week. The trial commenced on Tuesday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, held at the village of Pulaski, Oswego County. Curiosity and interest had drawn large numbers of people from the surrounding county and from nearly all parts of the State, who looked forward with anxiety to the expected developments of the doings of the third House, in the legislative business of the State-the list of witnesses on both sides comprising many of the most prominent political men-and the little town was crowded with strange faces.

Justice Bacon of Utica presided. The Hon. Henry Foster of Rome, the Hon. C. B. Sedgwick of Syracuse, and Messrs, Marsh, Webb, and J. C. Churchill of Oswego, appeared for the plaintiff. I. T. Williams, esq., of New-York, Messrs. Porter and Cagger of Albany, and Messrs. Grant and Allen of Oswego, appeared for the defendant. The Complaint and Answer in this case are as

follows:

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF. De Witt C. Littlejohn agt. Horace Greeley. To Horace Greeley, Defendant: You are here

To Horack GRELLY, DEFINANCE OF Whit C. Littlejohn plaintiff, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in the City and County of Oswego, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint

MARSH & WEEB.

Plainte's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT.*

De Witt C. Littlejohh agt. Horace Greeley.

Ostorgo County, ss.—De Witt C. Littlejohn, plaintiff in this section, complains of Horace Greeley, detendant these in, and shows to the Count here that the plaintiff was a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York, whose session commenced on the first Inceeday of January, 1850, and was the representative from the first Assembly District of Oswage County in the Assembly of said Section of said Legislature, and the said plaintiff further shows that before the 26th day of September, 1809, he had been renominated in said Assembly District as, and had become, and was a candidate for re-election as member of the Assembly of the State of New-York to represent said district in the Legislature of said State.

That on or about the Zitch day of September, 1960, the said defendant was one of the editors, proprietors and publishers of a certain newspaper, printed and published in the City of New-York under the name of Tax "New-York Tanuax." That on or about the said 26th day of September, the said defendant contriving and wickedly and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in his good name, fame and oredit, and to cause it to be suspected and believed that the plaintiff was influenced in his acts and doings as such legislator by corrupt motives, and that he was corrupt as such legislator, and was therefore an unit and improper man to be re-elected as a member of the Legislature, did.

was corrupt as son register, and was excited as a member of the Legislature, did, to wit: at Oawego in the County of Oawego and elsewhere falsely, winkedily, and maliciously compose and publish and cause and procure to be printed and published in the said newspaper of and concerning the printiff and of and concerning his sacts and doings as such legislator aforesaid, and against his good name, fame and character, a false, considered, and against his good name, fame and character, a false, considered, and against his good name, fame and character, a false, considered, and against his good name, fame and characters and the same and considered the same and considered the considered of the Legislature of D. C. Littlejoth at Oawego (the plaintiff measuing), and of Austin Me yersal Syracuse. On this subject our opinion has been so often expressed that it cannot be in doubt. Both these persons were prominent in the corrupt legislation of fast Winter. Accordingly, both of them ought now to be defeated. Or, if they must be sent back to pursue their career at Aibany, it should not be the work of Republican veters? (meaning anglistending thereby to charge that the legislation of the Legislature of the State of New-York, last Winter, was corrupt, that the legislators thereof were influenced by corrupt motives, and that the plaintiff was prominent in such corrupt legislation, and that, being thus corrupt, he ought not to be re-elected to the seld legislators, and this complainting forther shows that, by reason of the printing and publishing of the said felse, scandaious, malicious, slanderom, and defamatory words, by the said defendant, the said plaintiff has sustained groat injury to his good name, fame, credit, and character, and has been, and it, suspected to inve acted corruptly as such legislator aforesied, to the damage of the said plaintiff has sustained groat injury to his good name, fame, credit, and character, and has been, and it, suspected to inve acted corruptly as such legislator aforesied, to the damage of th

Sworn this 5th day of Secomber, 1800, before me.

SI REME COURT.

County of Osseg s.—The defendant in this action by I. T. Witiams, plaintiff's complaint s.—The defendant in this action is attorney for answer to the series and complaint set forth and referred to, the said defendant, as so the editor and proprietor of said newspaper, was east of the said of the said self in the said of the said self in the said defendant, fully fairly, and scally to share such editor and publisher, as as a ness, duty and sight self in the said defendant, fully fairly, and scally to share such editor and only and scalling and belief, as a open on as he entertained concerning fully and according and belief, as a opon as he entertained concerning erning his said nomination, and attorn and reports upon which inded, that, thereupon, and in iry, and in answer thereto, he to be printed and published the the facts and appre such opinies iry, and in answer thereto, he so be printed and published the at set forth; that said publication in the true and honest as in every respect just and true, so, and for justifiable ends, to can, other than the said plaintroper to be a legislator of the san the said plaintiff, should be full distriction, as a member and canvassing for votes in favor Legislature in preference to a defendant verily believed, was san, to wit; one Leander Babandidate and in nomination for of said Legislature in opposition words in sai 2 oon tion was most in wit: that or tiff, and me of State of No. of such Len candidate vara, as

clection as a osemb. of said Legtelature in opposition to said plait it.

And a for a second I fand separate defense to said cause of action it said complaint alleged, the said defendant says hat the Legtelature and the said seesaton thereof, in sundry acts, to wit: An act entitled "An Act to suthorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the Corporation of the City of New-York to purchase the same." Also an act entitled "An Act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Avenne D, East Broadway, and other streets and avenues of the City of New-York." Also an act entitled "An Act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues of the City of New-York." Also an act entitled "An Act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues of the City of New-York." Also an act

a better and a fitte

cock, who was the

utitled "An Act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Fourteenth street and in other streets and avenues of the City of New-York;" also, an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth avenue, Forty-second street, and certain other avenues and streets in the City of New-York."

That said acts were and are, and, for a long time

That said acts were and are, and, for a long time before the publication of the said words in the said complaint set forth, had been called, denominated, and known in the community and among all good and worthy clizens of the State of New-York as "corrupt legislation," and were at the time of said publications of denominated in common parlance by such citizens, the whole of which said legislation was greatly disapproved of by all such good and worthy citizens of the State of New-York, and was in fact mischievous and injurious to the public interest.

That in and about procuring such legislation large sams of money were generally and publicly reported, understood, reputed, and believed to have been improperly used and expended in influencing members of said Legislature to vote for the same, and other improper influences were generally and publicly reported, understood, and believed to have been used for that purpose, and which said legislation was generally repotted, understood, and believed to be and to have been corrupt. That this defendant, at the time of the publication in said complaint mentioned, fully believed such reports to be true. That the said plaintiff in fact was active and prominent in said legislation—to wit; as Stenker of the said House of Assembly. believed such reports to be true. That the said plain-tiff in fact was active and prominent in said legislation—to wit: as Speaker of the said House of Assembly, and otherwise actively exerted himself in procuring the passage of said acts in the said House of Assem-bly, and did, as a member of said House, therein advo-cate and vote for the passage of the same, publicly and privately, and was generally known to favor and to be in favor of said acts and of the passage thereof represented. respectively.

As to each of the said acts the said defendant says.

respectively.

As to each of the said acts the said defendant says, that at the times when the same was passed and was so voted for by the said plaintiff, the same was, ever since both been, and still is, of a nature and tendency highly prejudicial to the interests and welfare of the people of this State; that at the time when he, the said plaintiff, well knew and fully believed such to be the evil nature and tendency of such act, and, as he also well knew, was bound in haw and morals, and by his duty as such member of Assembly, to vote against the same; yet he, the said plaintiff, wickedly, willfully, and corruptly disregarding his said duty in that behalf, and with the dishonest intent and purpose of working such projudice to the interests and welfare of the said people, and sacrificing the same to advance the personal and individual interests bereinafter in this defense stated, did vote for such act as aforesaid; that said plaintiff's motive in so willfully and corruptly voting for the said instrumentioned act was so to advance the personal and individual interests of James B. Tayler and Owen W. Brennan, and divers other persons interested therein, Brennan, and divers other persons interested therein, and that as to each of the other acts above mentioned, his motive in so voting for the same was so to advance the per-onal and individual interests of the persons maned in the first section of such act, and of divers other persons interested in said acts respectively, as the defendant is informed and hallower.

insmed in the first section of such act, and of divers other persons interested in said acts respectively, as the defendant is informed and believes.

That the said defendant did with good motives and for justifiable ends, and in a cordance with his daty as such journalise, editor, and publisher, and in good faith, and without any malies or other evil, or unjustifiable motive cause to be printed and published the said words in said complaint set forth.

And for a third and separate defense to the said action, the defendant says, that the Legislature of the State of New-York, which commenced its season on the first Tuesday of January, 1850, and the House of Assembly of said Legislature did, during said session, pass divers acts, to wit: the acts aforesaid, the passage of which said acts by the House of Assembly and Senate of such Legislature were aided and promoted by improper influences brought to bear upon said Legislature, and upon divers members thereof, and that corrupt influences were used to procure the passage of said acts, by persons who had no voice or vote in said Legislature, and who were not entitled or authorized to interfere with said Legislature, or the members of said houses, or either of them, or in the legislation thereof, but who, on the contrary thereof, acted from personal, selfish, mercenary, and corrupt motives, and not with a view to promote the common weal or generally.

And that such legislation thereby became and was corrupt legislation, and was so generally denominated and believed to be by the good and worthy citizens of this State, who were convertant with the facts connected therewith, and by the said defendant; that the said plaintiff was a prominent member of said Legislature, to wit, Speaker of said House of Assembly, and prominent in aiding and promoting said legislation, and advocated the said complaint set forth, and so published by the said defendant as a storesaid, were not understood by any person to have any other intent or understood by any person to have any other inte

published by the said defendant as aforesaid, were not understood by any person to have any other intent or inderstood by any person to have any other intent or meaning than to charge as herein atoresaid, and that within that intent and meaning the said charge is true, as hereinbefore set forth: that the said defendant, in the printing and publication of the said article or words in the said complaint set forth, caused to be printed and published what he verily believed to be true, and what he believed the public interest required to be known, and what he believed it was his daty to cause to be printed and published, and that in the said print-ing and publication he acted without malice, and in the discharge of his day as such public journalist, editor and proprietor, he being, as such public journalist, charged with the duty and invested with the right of fully canvassing the merits and publicly discussing of fully canvassing the merits and publicly discussing the fitness of all persons who were candidates for elec-tion to public office or places of public trust. And for a fourth and separate defense to the said

and for a fourth and separate contains to the cause of action, the defeadant says, on information and belief, that the acts aforesaid were in fact corrupt legislation, and that the passage of said acts, and each of them, by the said Legislature, and by the said Lones of Assembly, was sided and promoted by pernouse of Assembly, was sided and promoted by sons commonly called Lobby Members, and pe sons commonly called Loosy and Legislature, and who had no voice or vote in said Legislature, and were not entitled to any voice or vote therein—and by persons who had a personal, priviate and pecuniary interest in the said acts, and by persons who sought in persons who had a personal, private and pecuniary interest in the said acts, and by persons who sought in obtaining the passage and enactment thereof, and of each of them, to promote their own personal and private interest in disregard of and to the detriment of the general and public interest, and the interest and well-being of the State, and the people thereof at large. And that the passage of said acts was nided, and that the same were passed and enacted by the said Legislature and by the said Assembly, by means of and through the improper and corrupt influences aforeasid, brought to bear upon individual members of raid Legislature and said House of Assembly, and that the said individual members of said Legislature and said House of Assembly were persuaded and influenced by unstatesmanlike, wrong, selfish, sordid, necuniary and corrupt motives in pursuing, emecting, advocating, and voting for the passage and emactment of said acts, and each of them, and so promoted, advocated, passed and emacted said acts, and each of them, and so promoted, advocated, passed and emacted said acts, and each of them, influenced by favor and affection, reward, and the hope of receiving money, franchises, privileges, and other pecumiary, selfish, and mercen ary considerations, motives, aims, ends and purposes, as well for themselves as for their friends and other persons who might and were expected to account to such individual members of said Legislature and House of Assembly for such pecuniary gain or advantage as should or might come to them from, on account of, or by reasembly for such peruniary gain or advantage as should or might come to them from, on account of, or by rea

or might come to them from, on account of, or by reason of such legislation.

And the defendant says, for reasons aforesaid, the
said Legislation in the said words referred to was
corrupt legislation—and that the said plaintiff was
active and prominent in said legislation, and was during the whole thereof Speaker of the House of Assemble and was a very influential member thereof, and bly, and was a very influential member thereof, and that the said plaintiff advocated the passage and enact-ment of said acts, and was known as, and was a

ment of said acts, and was known as, and was a prominent promoter and selvocate, and voted for said acts and each of them.

And the said defendant says, that the words in the said complaint set forth, so published by the said de-fendant as aforesaid, were not understood by any persaid complaint set forth, so published by the said defendant as aforesaid, were not understood by any person to have any intent or meaning, and the said defendant had no intent or meaning in the use and publication of said words, than to charge the said plaintiff as herein aforesaid, nor were the said words understood to charge anything other than as in this answer is hereinbefore set forth to be the truth concerning said Legislature and the said plaintiff.

And the defendant says that, in publishing said words in said complaint set forth, and in causing the same to be printed and published, he published and caused to be printed and published, he published and caused to be done with good motives, and for justifiable ends, and without malice or other improper motive.

And fifthly and separately, the defendant ferther asserts and states the several facts and circumstances above in the defenses stated, and will give the same in evidence on the trial of this action, in mitigation, to reduce the amount of damages which the plaintiff may claim to recover.

City and County of New-York, sz.—Horace Greeley, the defendant in the above-entitled action, being duly awarn, deposes and sys, that he has read the foregoing answer, and anowing the contents thereof, that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters the relief states of information and belief, and as to these matters be believes the same to be true.

HORACE GREELEY.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of February, 1861.

THOS. SADLEE, Netary Public.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-OSWEGO COURTE-Before Littlejohn agt. Grealey.

MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861. Attachments were ordered, on the application of Mr. Allen for defendant, for witnesses not answering

to their names, viz.: George Law, Thurlow Weed, James B. Taylor, John Kerr, Hugh J. Hastings,

Abraham Van Vechten, and others.

Mr. Grant for defendant, when the case had beet called on the calendar, suggested that on account of the absence of so many witnesses, the cause be

venient for all. Mr. Foster, for plaintiff, assenting, it was so ordered;

set down for to-morrow; they would all be ready

doubtless, for to-morrow, and it would be more con

and cause set down accordingly.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 10, 1861. Case called, and Jury impannelled.

Mr. Williams—If your Honor please, I supp

have the opening.

Mr. Foster—I suppose not; the question of damages at least is concerned here, and of course we have the opening.

Mr. Williams-The criterion of opening, if your Honor please, is, who has the affirmative? The answer in this case contains not a syllable of denial of any kind or character; the question of damages is always concerned in every such case.

The Court-Is the publication admitted by the answer ?

Mr. Williams-Everything, Sir; the answer contains not one syllable of denial of any kind whatsoever.

The Court—The rule on that question is settled, I believe; when the complaint is all admitted, the defense has the right to open.

Mr. Foster-That, I believe your Honor, is confined to cases when the sum to be received is specific, and the plaintiff, therefore, has nothing to do; and confined to those cases alone. I have not examined all the authorities in reference to this particular, because I did not suppose the question would be mi ed; but I feeben-tirely confident that in all cases where the admission is unde, that fact does not give the Defendant the affirmative.

The Court-What would be the object of this; is

there anything for you to prove?

Mr. Foster-No, Sir; nothing at all. The Court-I have never known the question raise

The Court—I have never known the question raised in an action of this kind, where there is a question of damages. Generally, where the cause of action is admitted, there is no controversy.

Mr. Foster—We think that in the opening of this case we have to meet this libel to the Jury; and how is it to be done unless we are to do it?

Mr. Williams—Every syllable is in the pleadings; every allegation in the complaint is admitted. My eve y allegation in the complaint is admitted. My learned friend on the other side will find it impossible to put his hands upon a case which confirms the state-

ment he has made.

Mr. Foster—I can find an abundance of them.

Mr. Williams—You will not find one in this countr

or in England. r in England.

The Court—A very recent case occurred in the Vth The Court—A very recent case occurred in the vibration, when District, when Judge Smith gave the opinion, when the question arose, and be allowed the plaintiff the opening; but, on an appeal, that decision was reversed, and the Supreme Court held that he was in error to

Mr. Williams-I have a case here-in the 7th of English Equity—a case brought for rounding damages—and the Court says: "The test to determine the order of beginning a trial, is to consider which party would be entitled to the verdict, supposing no evidence given on either side, as the burden of proof must lie on

Mr. Foster-I undertake to say that I can find cases Mr. Foster-I undertake to say that I can find of of our own if I have time; I am very sure my frien mistaken. Mr. Williams-I think I have looked at all

Williams-I think I have looked at all the

Mr. Williams—I think I have looked at all the cases and I am quite sure there is no such case as my learned friend seems to think.

The Court—I am sorry this question had not attracted the attention of Counsel before.

Mr. Marsh—Perhaps your higher may be relieved by the fact that the pleasings do not admit all the allegations. The gentleman states that we aver that the libel was upon Mr. Littlejohn and of his particular conduct, while the third and fourth answer avers that they did while the stated but they do not admit the allegation. while she third and fourth answer avers that they and publish as stated, but they do not admit the allegation that they refer to, and are spoken of, Mr. Littlejohn in his individual capacity as a legislator; but say they were spoken of legislation. I know that on a motion once made in this care, my learned friend contended that was a question to be submitted to the Jury; at any rate he has not admitted all the allegations in his answer. I may as well read them.

any rate he has not admitted all the allegations in his answer. I may as well read them.

The counsel here read the third and fourth answers in pleadings already published 1 atr. Williams—If your Honor please, all admissions are admissions by silence in the pleadings; and if not in so many words accurate, yet the Code provides that everything alleged in the complaint shall be deemed to be admitted which is not denied in the answer. In this answer there is not a syllable of denial. We have taken the affirmative on every joint. We sewer. In this answer there is not a syllable of denial. We have taken the affirmative on every point. We have not denied one syllable, but we have taken the burden of proof directly upon our shoulders. I ree nothing in what my learned friend has read to justify nothing in what my learned friend has read to justify the statement he made before he contacenced reading. I submit to your Honor that the case we have presented is one where the damages were not fixed; but if that were the criterion of damages in this case, judging from the plendings, they might be said to be fixed, for the plaintiff says he has suffered damages to the amount of \$25,600, and we don't dispute the fact. The Court—I don't see how there is any evidence to be given in this case by the plaintiff; and if there was none to be given on the other side, he would undoubtedly obtain a verdict. Even in a case on a promissory note, there would still have to be a computation of interest.

Mr. Foster-If your honor please-If we show the

The Court-Most certainly.

Mr. March-If the geutleman will take the benefit

of what he says, we will take damages for \$25,000.

Mr. Williams—I stand on the pleadings.

Mr. Sedgwick—Why, we should then be at liberty

Mr. Seigwick—Why, we should then a set to go on and give evidence; there is no possible evidence upon which you could give \$25,000—no possible way of taking a judgment for \$25,000.

Mr. Williams—It is very easy for the counsel to maintain that they could prove facts not contained in the complaint; but they do not pretend that anything to the complaint is desired.

in the complaint is deried.

Mr. Sedgwick.-Do you pretend that we could take a Mr. Williams—That is not material in the case at all; you have nothing to prove if we sit here and say

Mr. Foster-We could prove other publications to

show express malice, to enhance our damages.

The Court—What! not under your present com-

Mr. Foster—Certainly; there is no doubt of that.
Mr. Williams—It would be impossible for them to
prove malice beyond what is set forth in the complaint;
every syllable of that stands, if we were to stop now,
and they were to give evicence; you cannot prove
what you have not averred; the Court of Appeals
have held that.
Mr. Foster suggested that if the Court would take a
recess the authorities in the case might be found.

The Court took a recess of one hour.

The Court took a recess of one hour.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. POSTER—I will cite to your Honor from Grabam's Practice, page 280; also, from 3d Bosworth, commencing page 280, the case of Fry and Bonnett—the 2d note and the 5th head note. The answer in the case of Fry and Bennett was as follows: The defense set up.

1. "The items contained in the article are true."

That is our case here.

2. "These arthles are fair and impartial criticisms."

That is our case too.

3. "That the defendant had probable cause to be

lieve them to be true, and did believe them to be true, and published them without any malice." That is our

Mr. Williams—If your honor please, I was not ignorant of the case of Fry and Bennett; and if the counsel had only read that case, I apprehend he would not have made the statement which he did. The rule laid down in Graham's Fractice embraces all cases; and the learned counsel claims an exception in all those cases where the amount of damages was not fixed in the complaint; yet that is certainly at variance with three or four of the cases cited in Graham. There is no doubt, as said in Graham, that the Engthose cases where the amount of damages was not fixed in the complaint; yet that is certainly at variance with three or four of the cases cited in Graham. There is no doubt, as said in Graham, that the English Judges had begun to refine upon this matter, and finally they came to a determination that they would establish an arbitrary rule. Consequently they singled out some cases in which they would give the opening to the plaintiff, and among them was the case of label. They did not establish a principle. Your Honor will observe they only establish three cases, and the rule is wholly arbitrary, for they omit the case of malcious prosecution. Now, if your Honor please, as to the case of Fry and Bennett; who ever dreamed of disputing the law in that case I It the learned coursel wisles to stand upon the case of Fry and Bennett, let him admit on the record that the communication is a privileged one. Let him admit that, and be must give affirmative evidence of malice; and with that admission on the record, let him proceed and give his affirmative proof. Now, I assert that the rule I maintain is the uniform practice of the Courts in this State. We have never adopted the English arbitrary rule.

The Cours — I don't know that there has been any

THE COURT-I don't know that there has been any rule established in the Courts in this State; I am certain there is not any in the rural districts. But it seems to me that the case in 3d Bosworth is very clear authority of the right of the plaintiff to open. I shall rule that the plaintiff has the right accordingly,

Exception for defendant.

ME. MARSH'S OPENING. Mr. Marss-If the Court please, and Gentlemen of

the Jury; the case which you are called upon to try is an action for libel: a printed communication in THE TRIBUNE, published in Mcw-York by Horace Greeley, the defendant, charging De Witt C. Littlejohn, the plaintiff, with corruption as a legislator. Several articles appeared at different times in The Tribuse upon that subject-one upon the 11th of September, and another one the one upon which this action is founded another one—the one upon which this action is founded—on the 26th of September, and a faird one on the 8th of October. Mr. Littlejohn saw the article of the 26th of September, the one upon which we sue, and wrote to Mr. Greeley expressly denying the allegations in that article. Mr. Greeley published that letter, with a tirade of abuse—a libel far worse in point of fact than the other one—showing a degree of malicioneness about it, and without any further inquiry into its premiser. In selecting upon the libel on which the action is brought—for we did not choose to bring an action on all of them—we selected this second one, which is in these words:

A correspondence of the Legislature of D. C. Little-john at Osweso and of Austin Myers at Syracuss. On this sub-ject our opinion has been so often expressed that it cannot be in doubt. Both these persons were prominent in the corrupt legis-lation of last Winter. Accordingly, both of them ought new to be defeated. Or, if they must be sent back to pursue their ca-reer at Albany, it should not be the work of Republican voters."

be defeated. Or, if they must be sent back to pursue their or reer at Albany, it should not be the work of Republican votern."

Thereby charging Mr. Littlejohn, as a member of that Legis-Inture (and it is well known to all of us that he was Speaker of the House at the time), with corruption as a legislator. By bringing the action upon that particular little, we will throw the whole subject open without limit, and not specifying the charge which Mr. Greeley had seen fit to make in other publications, and throw the broad subject open upon the charge of corruption as broad as it could be made, and give him all the chance to prove any act of corruption upon the part of Mr. Littlejohn. But, now, geatlemen, we have come here to try this action; and that the case may be fully understood, it may be right and proper that I should at some length state the grounds of the defense, which they have set up in their several answers. And it is of some importance, your Honor, that I should state them here, because, upon these answers, the question of testimony will mainly depend; and the length or brevity of the cause which we are about to try, will be measured. The first answer which they set up, I call an answer, claiming the communication as a "privileged communication," for he says:

[The counsel here read the first answer from the pleadings] leadings]
The first time I may venture to say that he ever

The first time I may venture to say that he ever gave a Democrat a character superior to that of a Whig or a Republican, whether true or false. That we claim to be a plea of privilege and that is a question for the Court solely to decide upon. I know on a previous occasion on a motion in the matter it was argued that was a question solely for the jury, but I conceive however it is a question solely for the court.

owever it is a question solely for the court.

Now for the second plea:

[The counsel here read the second answer in the

leadings.]
There, I conceive, is a good and valid plea in this lare, I conceive, is a good and vame plea in time.

case. If they can search into the recesses of Mr.

Littlejohn's heart and find that his motive was corrupt, and find what his thoughts are, and if he thought corruptly, why then, they have made out their justification and not till then. And yet in relation to these cation and not till then. And yet in relation to these same acts not a remonstrance was heard from the city of New-York—these railroad acts dignified by the Hon. Horace Greeley as the "Gridiron Railroads"—not a remonstrance from the whole city of New-York was ever heard against any one of them. There were applications for numerons others, and often as against these, but no remonstrance was heard; though indeed another Legislature has intervened, and though Mr. Littlejobn has been again the Speaker of that Assembly. Yet no one remonstrance against these railroads has been heard except through Horace Greeley and his Trinuxz. Now for the third defense. They say:

They say:

The counsel read the third answer in pleadings.]

Now, that we say is a plea amounting in a few words simply to this: "that the legislation was corrupt, and all we intended to charge was that there was there corrupt legislation, not that Mr. Littlejohn was corrupt."

Now, we hold that no evidence whatever can be given to show any such thing as that. If that were sp—if evidence could be given as to these reports of what was done in the Lobby, why all the members of the Third bloom there. Horner Greeley himself included, mucht done in the Lobby, why all the members of the Third House, there, Horace Greeley himself included, might be called up to testify what they did and who they did it with; who they paid money to; whose influence they tried to procure, and what means they took to procure it. You will see at once, that such a thing could not be done, because the Legislature is not on trial here; it is Mr. Littlejohn alone that is on trial—and the question is, whether he is guite, of corrupa legislation. Now, the fourth answer, I may say, is not of the same import. I think the Counsel will not require that I should read it. The fifth snawer says:

[The Counsel read the fifth answer].

Now, under this state of pleading, your Honor will

is Mr. Littlejohn alone that is on trial—and the question is, whether he is guilty of corrupt legislation. Now, the fourth answer, I may say, is not of the same import. I think the Counsel will not require that I should read it. The fifth answer?

Now, under this state of plending, your Honor will perceive at once the questions will arise how far the reputation of any such charges could be evidence, or how the acts of any other person than Mr. Littlejohn can be evidence. Every person knows how easy it is to get up a report of corruption. No man, your Honor, no man, gentlemen, knows that better than Horace Greekey himself; for no one among you has probably forgotten the charge which was made against him—honest as he is—with having received a tribe at Washington for the purpose of passing certain corrupt measures there. No one has probably forgotten the fact that he was charged with receiving a \$1,000 check, and Mr. Greeley felt very indignant about it, and undertook to explain the inatter and show that he received the check howestly. If reputation is enough to make the standard of character the required might condemn him. I speak of it to eliminate the required within there are acquired might condemn him. I speak of it to eliminate the exclusive benefits of patients. show that mere reputation is not to take away the character of any man; and I say that the rule of law, character of any man; and I say that the rule of law, established by repeated and numerous decisions in this State, is not to admit such testimony to be given, and they used language like this: "If such testimony were to be allowed, and public report or reputation being enough to fix the charge—all that snybody would have to do to ruin another individual, would be to get up a report that he was guilty of a certain act, and when he was prosecuted for libel, then he might give in evidence the very report which he had himself created in order to put the other individual down."

down."

I have been, your Honor, a little more full in stating I have been, your Honor, a little more full in stating these things, and in stating the pleadings, that you might see and be folly aware of the kind and character of the testimony which must be offered under such a state of the pleadings. We are all aware that a large number of the witnessess are here—a large number from Oswego, a large number, I understand, from the City of New-York, and a number from this place—and judging from the pleadings, we can suppose that the line of proof which will be attempted will be—first, that there was such a reputation, which we shall object to, of course; next, that there was a reputation of corrupt legislation; that we shall object to because it does not read to convict Mr. Littlejohn. They will attempt, undoubtedly to show that is the procuring of these acts certain persons were applicants, and certain other persons were stockholders, with a view of showing some corruption in that matter. To that we shall other persons were stockholders, with a view of showing some corruption in that matter. To that we shall object; if they can show that De Witt C. Littlejohn was a stockholder, or show that he was corrupt, they are at liberty to do. But if your Honor, after a review of the cases and a law upon the subject, sees that this testimony is not proper, we then bring this case to a speedy conclusion, for it leaves them only one other ground of defense, or two at the most—one, to show actual corruption in De Witt C. Littlejohn, and the other—but in fact it is the only defense they can have—the other may be to attack his general moral character, and if the gentlemen choose to do that, they are welcome to the fullest opportunity.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES PLATT.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES PLATT.

James Plant for plaintiff testified that he was acquainted with the circulation of The N. Y. Tribung.

Mr. Porter for defendant objected, on the ground that there was no allegation which calls for the proof; and there is no denial of the matter alleged in the com-

Overruled—Exception for defendant. Overruled—Exception for defendant.

Mr. PLATT further testified the circulation of The
Tribuse was very large in Western New-York, Onio,
Wisconsin, and Michigan—though he was not a subscriber to the paper—and from general reputation he
should say it had an extended circulation over this
county [Oswego].

Mr. Marsh then offered in evidence a copy of The
N. V. Transve details and offered to

N. Y. TRIBUNE, dated Sept. 11, 1860, and offered to read the article beaded "Legislative Corruption," for the purpose of showing the quo animo.

Mr. Pontun for defendant objected on the following

grounds:

1st. That the article is not counted on in the complaint.
2d. That it does not appear to have been written by

the defendant.

3d. That it is not within the issue made by the

pleadings.

Objection overruled—exception for defendant.

Mr. Mansh then read the article referred to as LEGISLATIVE CORNETTION.—Certain local journals persist

in misrepresentations of the course of THE TRIBUNE respecting State matters so grow, that we cannot refrain from noticing them. We tage the following from a leader in the last Chataugue Dem

Every careful reader of Tan Transma knows how unject Every careful reader of The Trinums knows how unject, how essentially false, are the material portions of the above. Time and again have we urged that very discrimination which The Democrat accuse us of ignoring—time and again have we agaplained that no Legislature ever contained more upright and worthy members than our last. Measure, Balle, Muharur, Mastranar, and others in the Senate—Measur, Lucius Rominanov, Conkurso, Flankara, &c., in the House—forming about half the Republicans in either branch—were as homest and faithful legislators as our State ever had; and this we have repeatedly asserted and proved by their acts. There was a very different lot of Recublicans however, forming nearly half of those elected, whe and proved by their acts. There was a very different lot of Re-publicans, however, forming nearly half of those elected, who compired with seven-eighths to nine-tenths of the Democrats to pass some of the most corrupt and unjustifiable acts that even were put through a Legislature, as our columns have likewise re-peatedly shown. That Mr. Session's name appears habitually in this latter category, we deeply regret; but the fault is entirely his own. There may have been fools in that Legislature who voted wrongly because they knew no better; but he is

—As we are challenged for specifications, with a door into their was "the usual amount of Legislative corruption at Albany last Winter," we will merely premise that, if that was but "the usual amount," it is high time that it should be rendered enusual, and this, by the blessing of God and with the help of the People, we mean to secure. To this end, let us once more proceed to discriminations and specifications. —We fear it is true that some "Legislative corruption"

"we lear it is true that some "Legislative corruption" is "usual" of Albany and at other capitals; but has it ever before proceeded to such extent that a Governor has felt coal strained to rate in succession half a dezen of the principal measures of a Legislature wherein his political friends had a majority? We can recollect but two instances of this one in Pennsylvania, when Gov. Snyder was compelled to resert to the passage of a lot of bank charters; and one in our own State
wherein Gov. Tompkins had to do substantially the same. Is
either case, public sentiment almost unanimously condemned
the Legislative majority and sustained the Governor—as we are
sure it does now. So much for what is "usual" in this line.

Now for a " specification"-and the first that comes to han

chartering of more Horse Railroads in our city, and briefly indi-cated the main objects which should be held in view in framing cated the main objects which should be held in view in framing hose charters. The charters were framed and the bills passed; but the stipulations in behalf of the city which he had urged were totally disregarded. The leading advocates of these charters were personally apprized by him that the charters must be modified in accordance with his original suggestions; but his suggestions were still defied, and the bills passed in the teeth of his remonstrances. He could of course do no otherwise than veto them; so he did it; and here is the Special Message stating

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

To the descentify:

I return to the Assembly, in which they originated, the following bills, authorising the construction of Religious in the streets of the City of N is York:

An act to authorize the construction of a Railread in Areans D. East Broadway, and other streets and avenues of the City of New York.

New York."

"An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad track on South, West, and other atreets in the City of New-York."

"An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Seventh avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues of the City of New-York."

New York."

"An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Tents arenue, Forty-second street, and certain other avenue and streets of the City of New-York."

"An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Four teenth street and other streets and avenues of the City of New-York."

No person appreciates more fully than myself the utility of

No person appreciates more fully than myself the utimy evaluated as a medium of communication between distant sections of a great city.

In the conviction that greater facilities in this respect were required in New York, I took occasion, in my annual Message, to advert to this necessity, and to recommend "that the number of or already in the upper part of the city be increased," and took occasion in this connection to add: "In doing this, however, care should be taken, while limiting and equalizing the "rates of fare on all railroads in that city, to render the valuable "rates of fare on all railroads in that city, to render the valuable "franchine a source of income to the city." It was obvious, therefore, to the Legislature, from these declarations, that all which was necessary to secure my appreved of the additional railroad facilities required by the interests of the citizens of New York was, that the grants for this purpose which might be made should impose submide conditions, in view of the valuable funchines granted, should guard against the abuse of the privilence are conferred, and should require the services to be performed at the least cost to the public consistent with the obligations imposed. It is because the this before me fail to embody these essential provisions, and are decient in other respects of those sefenored which I deem necessary to the protection of the public interests, that I am constrained to withhold my signature from the bills herewith returned. That the privilence proposed to be conferred in these acts are deemed of great pecuniary above, each on other separations than the fact that responsible individuals stand ready to pay a large bonus into the treasury of individuals stand ready to pay a large bonus into the treasury of

to day, under the changing chroms years hence, become a stiomable. Hence it is that the exclusive benefits of patents elimited; the existence of corporations circumscribed within stain periods; terry franchises defined and restricted. The hole ganius of our Government requires, that privileges ranied, especially those of pecuniary value, or affecting the white convenience, shall, after a certain time, cease, and the cower of revision and amendment be enercised in accordance with the requirements of public interest.

But the privileges conferred in these acts, authorizing it some cases the cuttre engressment of streets, are without limitation; and if, at any future time, the use of these public avenues sheal be demanded for other purposes, there is no determinate period to which the inhabitant or corporate authorities could lock for a cassidation of the privileges now ganated. Nor is there any power reserved on the part of the Legislature to alter, modify, or repeal these grants, however fugrant shall be the abuses which may grow up under them.

It is perfectly evident that the Governor is no lawyer, or he would have never made that remark.

Nor is there any provision in these bills prescribing a time within which the purposed railroads shall be constructed.

Nor he a Constitutional lawyer or he would never have made that remark.

Scenie in the privileges conferred, the partles in interest may delay action to such time as their own convenience shall be been subserved. In the mean time the immunities granted may be the subject of constant batter and sale, without the slightest ecreting advantage to the public. Equally deficient are they in requirements as to the time and manner in which the cars shall run, of the distance to which a car, when started, shall proceed. Running advantage to the public. Equally deficient are they in requirements as to the time and manner in which the cars shall run, of the distance to which a car, when started, shall proceed. Running advantage to the partless of a sucretion, it is in

stead of carrying a passenger the whole distance he may wish the proceed, competchin to pay two or more fares before reaching the desired point.

An objection more flacrant than any in which I have adverted, is the utter want of responsibility which pertains to these associations. They are not required to file any articles of association, and within a month after organization the public may be entirely at a loss to know who are the parties in interest. Being without a comporate name and without corporate responsibility prosecutions could only be naintained against individuals and these, with no accasable public record to exhibit either their names, residence, or interests, might prove altogether intangible. And, as if his immunity were not sufficient, the bills before ms, violating all just precedent provide that soits for damage or demand be brought exclusively in the Courts of the First Judicial District.

The Governor had not read the bill or he would not

trict.

The Governor had not read the bill or he would not have said that nor had he read the Constitution either. He has not quoted the bill correctly; nor doce he state the effect of it properly:

Thus while the persons upon whom these privileges are conferred in these acts are residents of various sections of the State, litigants are compelled to resort for redors to the City of New-York, no matter what may be the circumstances of the case, or how one construction that may be the circumstances of the case, or how one constructions cannot be questioned.

I have thus briefly stated my objections to these meanurs, drawn from the inherent defects made set in the bills themselves. They are in my judgment of so grave a character, and so clearly calculated to destrey the utility of the measures proposed that I cannot consent to become a party to their enactment. Sincerely do I deprecate the want of additional railvand facilities in the city, with whose interest, social, civil and commercial I have long been connected. He if cannot consent to the assume these objected to are, in their present single, at various with justice and sound policy; not in consonance with the wishes, or the wants of the great mass of those for whots benefit they or the wants of the great mass of those for whots benefit they are professedly designed, and being deficient in these legislation, any only alternative has it the exercise of my constitutional prerogative, and I therefore return them severally without my signature.

We have not a word to add. The man of decent understanding who my my that my desired in the whole case—he cases the three cases and to have a constitution in the cases and the statement as to characterized the whole case—he cases the three cases and the severally without my signature.

ing who reads this Message understands the whole case—he cannot but understand it. There is no question as to obsr-tering the Roads—the only question is "Shall they be chartered in the interest (primarily) of the community? or solely in the interest of the corporators?" That question the Legislature proceeded to answer by passing the bill over the Governor's yello

by the following vote:

[Here follow the name of all these who voted on the Bill.]

—There were four or five other bills so passed, veteed, and re—There were four or five other bills so passed, veteed, and re-

There were four or five other bills so passed, vetced, and repassed over the vetces, involving similar questions and interests,
and passed by nearly the same votes [for which see Darky
TRIBUNA of August 7]. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate
them. The above is a fair sample of the whole.

Now, it is possible that there were simpletons in the Senate or
Assembly who voted Yea above because they knew no better
and such should be hept carefully away from such dangerous
and such should be kept carefully away from such dangerous
apots as Albany ever more. Their naturally analous mothers
should never allow them to go out without sending some on
should never allow them to go out without sending some on

ocrul as a sample:

"There me, have been, and doubtless was the usual amount
of 'Legal's tive corruption' at Albany last Winter. But that
there was that which should justify the wholessle and indiscring
inste deducted and of that Legislature, with which the columns
of If at Tatusan have tecomed for many months, we have no of Tell Tribunn have termed for many months, we have no oridines of, and do not believe. • In our cours county, Mr. W. L. Scriims was the especial